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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS



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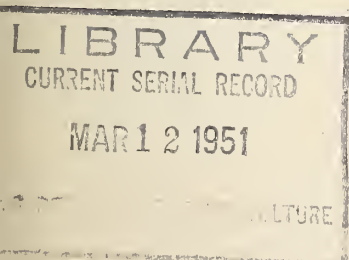
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FOR RELEASE

MONDAY

MARCH 5, 1951



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

L A T E N E W S

China has purchased more than 200,000 bales of cotton from Pakistan, according to a report from Karachi. A rising price, caused by the news of China being declared by the United Nations the aggressor in Korea, did not prevent the Chinese from buying cotton. Nearly 150,000 bales of the total purchases have been shipped to China since the first shipment in the middle of December 1950.

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Total imports of raw cotton into Canada during 1950 were 476,338 bales of 500 pounds gross. This is 12 percent more than the 424,890 bales imported in 1949. Consumption during 1950 reached 454,970 bales, an 18 percent increase over 1949 when 383,809 bales were consumed.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER REDUCES WORLD RICE CROP

Despite an increase in the acreage planted to rice, present prospects indicate the world rice crop of 1950-51 (August-July) will show little or no change from the preceding year's harvest, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. World production is estimated at approximately 340,000 million pounds of rough rice, or about the same as in 1949-50. Adverse weather in some areas reduced the harvest below early season expectations.

World growers planted the largest rice acreage on record. The 1950-51 acreage is estimated at 229 million acres, or 3 million acres more than in the preceding year. This is a substantial increase--possibly 9 percent-- from the acreage devoted to rice before World War II. The acreage increased in 1950-51 in all the continents except North and South America. Production by continents shows gains from a year earlier, however, only in Europe and Oceania.

Asia's rice crop, representing 92 percent of the world total, is estimated at 314,000 million pounds, or about the same as in 1949-50. This is less than the prewar average production. Most of the estimated increase in this year's rice acreage occurred in Asia. It was in the Far East, however, that a combination of droughts and floods caused severe losses in this season's harvest.

Production is reported to have declined in India, Indochina, Ceylon, Korea, the Malayan Federation, and the Philippine Republic. While China's rice crop is larger than last season's extremely poor harvest, it is believed to be below prewar. Unfavorable weather in that country also reduced the crop from the first estimate. There were production gains in Formosa, Manchuria, Japan, and Pakistan.

The Indian Government has not yet released an estimate of the 1950-51 rice harvest, but indications are that production will be smaller than in 1949-50. A record acreage was planted, possibly an increase of nearly 2 percent, but serious weather setbacks resulted in substantial crop losses in some areas, particularly in northeastern India.

Rice production goals in the Philippines and Ceylon were not attained because of unfavorable weather conditions. Although the acreage of the Philippines increased 5 percent, damage from typhoons prevented a corresponding rise in production, which is forecast at only slightly less than in 1949-50, when high yields per acre were produced.

Intentions to plant called for a substantial increase in Ceylon's rice acreage, but dry weather prevented all the planned acreage from being sown. Ceylon's production therefore is estimated at around 600 million pounds compared with approximately 700 million pounds in 1949-50.

ASIA (Continued)

Japan.....	7,862:	7,653:	7,850:	7,880:	7,900:	3,408:	3,267:	3,368:	3,264:	3,350:	26,793.1:	25,003.9:	26,438.0:	25,722.8:	26,465.8
Korea.....	3,383:	3,601: 6/	2,748: 6/	2,580:	-	2,295:	2,269:	2,826:	2,649:	-	8,809.3:	8,172.0: 9/	7,764.9:	9,683.4:	9,646.6
Malayan Federation.....	766:	790:	907:	920:	-	1,635:	1,424:	1,204:	1,647:	-	1,219.6:	1,125.0:	1,092.2:	1,514.9:	1,300.0
Java and Madura.....	9,794:	9,330:	9,110:	9,200:	-	1,339:	1,468:	1,456:	1,466:	-	14,091.5:	13,700.9:	13,260.0:	13,300.0:	-
Pakistan.....	7/ 16,706:	20,605:	21,545:	21,772:	22,600: 7/	1,301:	1,227:	1,314:	1,257:	1,283: 7/	24,339.8:	25,274.3:	28,319.8:	27,568.1:	29,000.0
Philippine Republic.....	4,852:	5,265:	5,347:	5,471:	5,745:	973:	940:	1,027:	1,050:	979:	4,719.5:	4,950.0:	5,492.2:	5,745.2:	5,626.0
Thailand 8/.....	7,088:	6,750:	8,200:	9,100:	9,100:	1,353:	1,233:	1,476:	1,484:	1,484:	9,588.5:	9,000.0:	12,100.0:	13,500.0:	13,500.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 5/.....	201,216:	198,903:	208,366:	209,422:	212,213:	-	-	-	-	-	319,961.9:	301,559.0:	318,718.1:	313,861.0:	313,637.0

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina.....	52:	88:	105:	107:	130:	2,692:	2,891:	2,549:	2,842:	2,538:	140.0:	254.4:	267.6:	304.7:	330.0
Brazil.....	2,323:	3,042:	4,300:	4,760:	4,500:	1,287:	1,409:	1,302:	1,471:	1,333:	2,989.1:	4,285.7:	5,600.0:	7,000.0:	6,000.0
British Guiana.....	70:	83:	95:	96:	-	2,289:	2,199:	2,303:	-	160.2:	182.5:	210.1:	221.1:	-	-
Chile.....	13:	68:	60:	66:	62:	3,515:	3,416:	3,065:	2,808:	2,984:	45.7:	232.3:	183.9:	185.3:	185.0
Colombia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141.4:	267.6:	490.0:	530.0:	-
Ecuador.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154.7:	254.2:	372.6:	210.6:	-
Paraguay.....	5:	15:	16:	22:	27:	1,760:	1,760:	1,931:	1,805:	1,796:	8.8:	26.4:	30.9:	39.7:	48.5
Peru.....	107:	137:	115:	62:	125:	1,925:	2,206:	2,916:	2,903:	3,080:	206.0:	302.2:	335.3:	180.7:	385.0
Surinam.....	37:	33:	45:	40:	44:	2,070:	2,545:	2,836:	2,772:	2,555:	76.6:	84.0:	127.6:	110.9:	112.4
Uruguay.....	13:	13:	36:	34:	-	2,992:	2,862:	2,753:	2,594:	-	38.9:	37.2:	92.1:	88.2:	-
Total.....	2,914:	3,999:	5,478:	5,793:	5,720:	-	-	-	-	-	3,989.8:	5,964.2:	7,787.3:	8,939.4:	8,325.2

AFRICA

Sierra Leone.....	346:	-	781:	-	-	1,192:	-	773:	-	-	412.3:	-	604.1:	-	-
Egypt.....	463:	-	816:	930:	830:	3,233:	2,704:	3,534:	3,102:	3,133:	1,496.8:	1,622.2:	2,883.4:	2,575.0:	2,600.0
French West Africa.....	3/ 1,562:	1,860:	-	-	-	603:	599:	-	-	-	942.1:	1,111.5:	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	1,195:	1,227:	1,421:	1,388:	-	1,274:	1,278:	1,122:	1,192:	-	1,522.0:	1,568.3:	1,594.5:	1,654.3:	-
Total.....	4,261:	5,423:	7,198:	7,282:	7,359:	-	-	-	-	-	5,043.4:	5,835.7:	8,095.5:	8,161.0:	8,003.7

OCEANIA

Australia.....	23:	30:	31:	36:	40:	4,143:	3,703:	3,710:	4,481:	4,200:	95.3:	111.1:	115.0:	161.3:	168.0
Fiji.....	10:	22:	35:	-	-	1,940:	2,059:	1,657:	-	-	39.4:	45.3:	58.0:	-	-
Total.....	40:	72:	99:	104:	107:	-	-	-	-	-	121.7:	176.6:	210.1:	253.4:	259.1

World total 5/..... 210,942: 211,422: 224,807: 226,418: 229,141:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ A tentative estimate of India's rice acreage and production from 1935-36 to 1944-45 is included to compute world acreage and production for these years, pending receipt of official Indian statistics as revised to conform with the recent change in the basis of crop reporting. 6/ South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. 8/ Postwar data subject to revision.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Formosa harvested a record rice crop and a large outturn was gathered in Japan. Estimates of Pakistan's rice acreage show a gain of 4 percent from 1949-50 and weather conditions have been reported favorable for growing and harvesting. The weather was favorable for rice production in South Korea, but war damage is estimated to have resulted in some decrease from the 1949 crop.

Preliminary estimates of the rice acreage and production of the surplus region, Thailand, Burma, and Indochina, indicate the total production may not vary greatly from 1949-50. An exception to this may have occurred in Indochina (Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos) where the acreage may have decreased to some extent because of the inability to export last year's surplus.

Thailand's harvest is forecast at least as large as the preceding year's bumper crop, which according to the latest official estimate, was revised upward to 13,500 million pounds, or 1,650 million pounds more than the previous estimate. Since that country's acreage has increased steadily since the war, Thailand's is the only crop of this surplus area which is now above the prewar average.

The official estimate of Burma's rice production is not yet available. The first official acreage estimate recorded a 1950-51 acreage of 9,181,000 acres to be harvested, or about the same as the 1949-50 acreage of 9,191,000 acres. Assuming about average yields per acre, Burma would have produced 11,400 million pounds of rough rice in these years. With weather conditions permitting good yields, larger crops than these tentative estimates may have been harvested in 1949-50 and 1950-51.

European countries are continuing to expand the production of rice. That continent's harvests in early postwar years showed a pronounced drop compared with prewar, but exceeded the prewar average for the first time in 1947, and have increased rapidly in succeeding years. The estimate of total production in 1950 was 15 percent larger than in 1949, and 22 percent more than before the war. Crop increases occurred in nearly all producing countries, including Italy, France, Greece, Portugal, and Spain.

The total rice acreage and production of the Western Hemisphere for 1950-51 are approximately double those of prewar. A slight decline in both acreage and production is noted compared with a year earlier.

The acreage decline in North America was caused primarily by a 13-percent decrease in the United States which harvests nearly two-thirds of the total acreage of the Continent. Higher-than-average per acre yields, however, resulted in a United States crop only 7 percent less than last year.

The rice acreage increased 4 percent in the other countries of North America. The production showed a gain of 12 percent from the preceding year, and was more than double the prewar output. The largest gains are noted in Mexico, Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, and increases occurred also in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, and Cuba.

A preliminary estimate of the 1950-51 rice acreage of South American countries, most of which is yet to be harvested, indicates about a 1-percent decrease from 1949-50. Production may decline to a greater extent, however, primarily because of a reduction in the yield per acre from Brazil's very good crop of 1949-50.

Due principally to acreage increases, the production in most other rice areas of South America is expected to show gains from 1949-50. The largest acreage increases occurred in Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, and Paraguay, approximating 21, 43, 102, and 23 percent, respectively, above the preceding year. The acreage of Ecuador and Peru is restored to the relatively high level of 2 years ago, since last year the acreage of these countries, particularly Peru, was reduced severely by drought.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

FATS AND OILS: WORLD PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN 1950 ^{1/}

World production in 1950 of fats, oils, and oilseeds--all in terms of fat and oil--is estimated at 22.9 million short tons. This volume of output is only 1 percent greater than the estimated production in 1949, and only 3 percent above prewar.

Per capita supplies of fats and oils continue to remain at levels below prewar, therefore, because the world's population is estimated to have increased more than 10 percent since prewar years.

Exports of fats and oils throughout the world in 1950 are estimated at about 5.9 million tons. Although 10 percent higher than the estimated 5.3 million tons exported in 1949, this tonnage is still 10 percent lower than prewar.

^{1/} A more extensive statement will soon be available as a Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

FATS AND OILS: Estimated world production, 1950 with comparisons 1/

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in oil or fat equivalent			
	Average 1935-39 2/	1948 2/	1949 2/	1950 2/
Edible vegetable oils:				
Cottonseed.....	1,720	1,500	1,600	1,460
Peanut.....	1,662	1,875	1,890	1,878
Soybean.....	1,357	1,647	1,517	1,848
Sunflower.....	630	920	959	865
Olive oil.....	960	530	1,188	650
Sesame.....	724	720	726	705
Total.....	7,053	7,192	7,880	7,406
Palm oils:				
Coconut.....	1,772	1,430	1,570	1,585
Palm kernel.....	385	385	445	440
Palm oil.....	680	520	675	750
Babassu kernel.....	30	49	43	52
Total.....	2,867	2,384	2,733	2,827
Industrial oils:				
Flaxseed.....	1,144	1,274	1,200	1,160
Castor bean.....	200	230	212	180
Rapeseed.....	1,328	1,644	1,660	1,670
Oiticica oil.....	10	20	8	10
Tung oil.....	150	150	120	135
Perilla seed.....	65	5	5	5
Total.....	2,897	3,323	3,205	3,160
Animal fats:				
Butter (fat).....	3,888	2,956	3,200	3,442
Lard.....	3,000	2,500	2,830	3,010
Tallow and greases.....	1,450	2,060	2,200	2,300
Total.....	8,338	7,516	8,230	8,752
Marine oils:				
Whale (excl. sperm).....	585	385	425	430
Fish.....	450	260	270	325
Total.....	1,035	645	695	755
Estimated world total.....	22,190	21,060	22,743	22,900

1/ In the case of each vegetable oilseed, the oil production was determined by estimating the percentage of the total world crop crushed for use as visible fats and oils. Allowances were made for seed, livestock feed, losses, and direct consumption as human food with crushing percentages as follows:

Crop	Percentage	Crop	Percentage
Castor beans	95	Sesame	85
Sunflower seed, rapeseed, flaxseed and perilla	90	Cottonseed	75
		Soybeans	65
		Peanuts	60

Olive oil, babassu, oiticica, tung, lard, tallow, whale, and fish oil are 100 percent of production. Butter is reduced to a fat basis at 81 percent of production. Since export data are the only reliable records for most palm oils, 25 percent was added to coconut oil (including oil content of copra) and palm oil exports, and 10 percent to palm kernel and palm kernel oil exports to cover local consumption and arrive at total production. Coconut figures also include estimates of production for India, a major producing country, though in deficit supply.

2/ Revised. 3/ Includes revisions of those oilseed data published as world summaries in Foreign Crops and Markets.

FATS AND OILS: World exports, 1951 with comparisons

(1,000 short tons)

Commodity	Total in oil or fat equivalent			
	Average 1935-39 ^{1/}	1949 ^{1/}	Estimate 1950	Forecast 1951
Edible vegetable oils:				
Cottonseed.....	190	133	150	115
Peanut.....	852	590	540	430
Soybean.....	440	335	390	500
Sunflower.....	32	58	135	110
Olive oil.....	174	42	142	45
Sesame.....	65	40	34	30
Total.....	1,753	1,198	1,391	1,230
Palm oils:				
Coconut.....	1,290	1,128	1,140	1,150
Palm kernel.....	350	405	400	400
Palm.....	545	540	600	630
Babassu kernel.....	20	17	20	30
Total.....	2,205	2,090	2,160	2,210
Industrial oils:				
Linseed.....	714	308	470	450
Castor.....	101	83	100	145
Rapeseed.....	45	30	25	25
Oilicica.....	4	7	10	12
Tung.....	^{2/} 89	54	82	50
Perilla.....	40	0	0	0
Total.....	993	482	687	682
Animal fats:				
Butter (fat).....	^{3/} 460	375	400	430
Lard.....	190	335	300	310
Tallow and greases.....	225	325	400	360
Total.....	875	1,035	1,100	1,100
Marine oils:				
Whale (excl. sperm).....	584	425	430	410
Fish.....	150	85	100	100
Total.....	734	510	530	510
Grand total.....	6,560	5,315	5,868	5,732

^{1/} Revised.^{2/} 1933-37 average.^{3/} 1934-38 average.

Exports in 1951 may total less than the estimated volume of fats and oils exported in 1950. The forecast of exports in 1951 is about 5.7 million tons, 3 percent less than the exported tonnage in 1950.

Highlights of 1950:

Outbreak of war in Korea in late June 1950 provided a sharp stimulus to international trade in fats, oils and related raw materials. Several Western European countries, recalling the severe shortages that prevailed during World War II, sought increased quantities of animal fats, oilseeds, and soft vegetable oils from North and South American countries, and copra, coconut oil, and palm oil from the Philippines, Indonesia, and Africa. Supplies of Manchurian soybeans, except for an occasional trickle, continued to be withheld from the normal channels of international trade. And the volume of peanuts and flaxseed available from India continued to be greatly reduced from prewar. The United States, while contributing to world trade in 1950 an export volume somewhat smaller than its record tonnage in 1949, stepped up its imports of industrial fats and oils to levels substantially above a year earlier.

Prices rose sharply after Korean hostilities began as several countries undertook to stockpile, and others responded to the demands of internal consumer hoarding. Non-dollar countries, beset with the acuteness of the dollar-shortage problem a year earlier, entered fats and oils markets even with free dollars. Public and private agencies throughout the world--in contact with Rotterdam, Hamburg, Brussels, Paris, London, Rome, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Jakarta, Singapore, Manila, Hong Kong, Bombay and Calcutta--engaged in trade which at times became feverish.

Edible vegetable oil supplies from the 1950 oilseed crops are estimated at approximately 7.4 million tons, a decrease of 6 percent from the 1949 estimated supply, but 5 percent greater than the prewar average. All of the related crops in this category, with the exception of soybeans, were smaller than in 1949 while cottonseed, sesame seed, and olive production were less, also, than the average of prewar years. The most significant decrease from 1949 occurred in olive oil, which was down 45 percent. The record supply of soybean oil was up 330,000 tons from the previous year and 490,000 tons from prewar. The increase from 1949 in soybean oil, however, offset less than half the decline in supplies of other edible oils.

Exports of edible oils and oilseeds (oil equivalent) during the past year, estimated at almost 1.4 million tons, represented a 16-percent increase from 1949 but were still short of the prewar level by about 20 percent. Shipments in 1951 of all edible oils and oilseeds except soybeans are expected to decline since output has dropped in the principal producing areas.

Production of the palm oils in 1950, estimated at 2.8 million tons, was slightly--3 percent--larger than in 1949 but still 40,000 tons less than prewar. Output of all oils in this group, excepting palm kernel oil, was somewhat greater than in the previous year and all except coconut

oil exceeded prewar. The expansion from 1949 is accounted for principally by the larger output of Philippine copra and Indonesian palm oil.

Total exports of the palm oils in 1950 continued the upward trend of postwar years. This trend may be expected to continue in 1951 to the extent that production may reach and perhaps exceed the prewar level of 2.2 million tons.

Industrial vegetable oil production in 1950 amounted to an estimated 3.2 million tons, a decrease from the previous 2 years but approximately 260,000 tons more than the 1935-39 average. The decline from 1949 was due to smaller flaxseed and castor bean crops. Rapeseed, oiticica, and tung oil supplies increased slightly.

Exports of the industrial oils in 1950 are estimated to have exceeded those of the previous year by some 200,000 tons but to have been short of prewar by about 300,000 tons. Shipments of all oils in this category except rapeseed and perilla increased from 1949 but only oiticica surpassed the prewar level.

Present prospects indicate that total exports of industrial oils will not increase in 1951. Castor shipments should be heavier, but linseed exports may decline. Future developments regarding international trade with China may determine the volume of tung oil that will be available for export in 1951.

World production of animal fats in 1950 reached and surpassed the prewar level for the first time since the war. Output last year is estimated at 8.8 million tons. This represents an increase of 6 percent from 1949 and nearly 5 percent from prewar. Most of the gain from 1949 resulted from increases in the output of lard and pork fat--in the United States and Europe--and expanded production of butter, particularly in Europe. Total butter production in 1950 continued well below prewar whereas lard and tallow output exceeded prewar levels.

Animal fat exports in 1950 increased from 1949 and were substantially above prewar. While lard shipments, totaling less than in the previous year, were substantially greater than prewar, butter exports were higher than in 1949 but still below the 1935-39 average. Tallow and grease exports in 1950 were up sharply from the year before and, consequently, were markedly greater than prewar. The 1951 export tonnage of animal fats is expected to be about the same as in 1950.

World production in 1950 of marine oils, estimated at 755,000 tons reached a postwar high. However, output was still almost 300,000 tons short of the prewar average. The expansion from 1949 was due almost entirely to the 55,000-ton increase in fish oil and this in turn was the result of the expanded output of the United States and Norway. The tonnage of marine oils entering international trade also increased from 1949 but was 200,000 tons less than prewar. Production and exports of whale oil in 1950 were at approximately the same levels as in 1949 because the catch of baleen whales during the 1949-50 Antarctic whaling

season continued to be limited to a maximum of 16,000 blue-whale units under the regulations of the 1946 International Whaling Convention.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD 1950 RAISIN PRODUCTION CONSIDERABLY BELOW AVERAGE 1/

The 1950 preliminary estimate of raisin production in the leading commercial producing countries is 389,400 short tons (revised) compared with 470,200 tons (revised) in 1949 and 477,800 tons revised in 1948. The estimate is 17 percent below the 10-year (1939-48) average of 466,800 tons and 15 percent below the 5-year (1944-48) average of 459,700 tons. The pack in Greece and Turkey was somewhat higher than the original estimated. A very minor increase in the original estimate is noted for Chile, Spain and the Union of South Africa. The Australian pack fell short of the earlier estimate. The United States production is now estimated a little larger than that of November 6, 1950.

On February 1, 1951 it was estimated that approximately 60,500 short tons remained unsold in the foreign countries. Iran is reported to have the most with an estimated 41,000 tons followed by Turkey with 15,000 tons. The carry-over represents about 25 percent of the 1950 foreign pack or 16 percent of the world total. There are no available stocks of 1950 pack raisins in the Southern Hemisphere countries. These countries, however, will have 1951 pack fruit in a short time.

The 1950-51 export season in general has been fairly satisfactory as far as the foreign countries are concerned. Australia might be considered an exception since the small pack was insufficient to take care of commitments. Official export statistics for this group of countries are not yet available. It is believed that exports from the beginning of the season to February 1, 1951, based on Trade estimates, totalled about 90,000 short tons. This represents about 38 percent of the foreign 1950 pack.

Exports of currants for the season totalled about 34,000 short tons of which some 26,300 tons were from Greece and the balance from Australia.

United States exports from the beginning of the season to January 1, 1951 totalled 8,131 short tons compared with 41,572 tons for the same period a year earlier and the 1949-50 season total of 108,689 tons. United States exports to Europe for the present season to January consisted

1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Exports of raisins to specified countries,
1950-51 with comparisons

(Crop year basis, September-August)

Country of destination	Average 1945/46 - 1949/50 -	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Austria.....	1,206	<u>2/</u>	2,740	3,215	77	0
Belgium.....	3,444	657	6,497	3,324	5,535	1,306
Denmark.....	73	1	56	154	152	12
Finland.....	22	8	23	15	65	0
France.....	159	6	530	36	220	21
Germany.....	23,635	0	79,465	5,158	33,522	3
Ireland.....	1,536	2,673	0	2,798	0	0
Netherlands.....	1,864	257	198	181	7,768	1,085
Norway.....	5	<u>2/</u>	9	1	17	1
Sweden.....	1,334	2,390	4	0	3,748	4
United Kingdom..	22,573	25,475	2,035	22,252	37,353	0
Other Europe	<u>1,687</u>	<u>565</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>766</u>	<u>5,354</u>	<u>923</u>
Total Europe..	57,538	32,032	92,958	37,900	93,811	3,355
Canada.....	9,475	220	21,185	7,560	7,094	2,603
All other countries.....	<u>7,759</u>	<u>8,255</u>	<u>9,404</u>	<u>6,267</u>	<u>7,784</u>	<u>2,173</u>
Total.....	74,772	40,507	123,547	51,727	108,689	8,131

1/ 4 months, September - December

2/ Less than one-half ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

RAISINS: Estimated world commercial production, 1950 with comparisons
(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina	Australia		Chile	Greece	Iran
		Lexias	Sultanas			
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average</u>						
1939-48	5,600	9,300 <u>1/</u>	60,000 <u>1/</u>	1,500	22,700	34,800 <u>1/</u>
1944-48	5,500	8,200 <u>1/</u>	57,900 <u>1/</u>	1,000	19,900	34,700 <u>1/</u>
<u>Annual</u>						
1944	7,100	12,000	76,400	900	17,600	33,000
1945	3,600	9,800	46,700	900	9,400	33,000
1946	4,400	7,900	57,500	1,300	20,900	35,800
1947	5,000	5,900 <u>1/</u>	44,400 <u>1/</u>	1,000	26,400	22,000
1948	7,200	5,600	64,700	700	25,300	49,500
1949 <u>2/</u>	6,300	5,800 <u>1/</u>	38,600	900	34,100	22,000
1950 <u>2/</u>	5,500	2,800 <u>1/</u>	46,700 <u>1/</u>	1,400 <u>1/</u>	39,000 <u>1/</u>	49,500
Year	Spain	Turkey (Smyrna)	Union of South Africa	Foreign Total	United States	Total All
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
<u>Average</u>						
1939-48	8,800	57,800	11,100	211,600 <u>1/</u>	255,200	466,800 <u>1/</u>
1944-48	8,700	58,300	11,000	205,200 <u>1/</u>	254,500	459,700 <u>1/</u>
<u>Annual</u>						
1944	10,400	49,500	12,200	219,100	309,500	528,600
1945	8,600	71,500	11,500	195,000	241,000	436,000
1946	6,100	60,500	12,300	206,700	193,000	399,700
1947	11,300	33,000	9,500	158,500 <u>1/</u>	306,000	464,500 <u>1/</u>
1948	6,900	77,000	9,400	246,300	231,500 <u>1/</u>	477,800 <u>1/</u>
1949 <u>2/</u>	9,400	82,500	8,00	208,200 <u>1/</u>	262,000	470,200 <u>1/</u>
1950 <u>2/</u>	10,700 <u>1/</u>	75,000 <u>1/</u>	8,800 <u>1/</u>	239,400 <u>1/</u>	150,000 <u>1/</u>	389,400 <u>1/</u>

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of Foreign Governments, reports of United States foreign service officers, results of office research or other information.

of 3,355 tons of which Belgium took 1,306 tons, the Netherlands 1,085 tons and all other 964 tons. The United Kingdom, to January 1, has not been reported as the destination for United States raisins. There appears little possibility that the 1950-51 season exports to the United Kingdom will approach anything like the 37,353 tons purchased during the 1949-50 season. The small 1950 raisin pack in the United States is responsible for the small export this season.

The outlook for the balance of this marketing year in the foreign countries is somewhat uncertain. There appears to be no problem as far as Australia, the Union of South Africa, Argentina and Chile are concerned. These countries are now harvesting the 1951 grape crop. Australia will be able to sell its entire pack to the United Kingdom and other British countries. The small pack in Argentina and Chile will find ready sale in the domestic markets and in the adjacent Latin American countries.

The Mediterranean Basin countries and Iran are not so fortunate. In Spain it is believed that the export season is over for all practical purposes and that the remaining stocks will be absorbed in the domestic market. Exporters in Greece think that all remaining stocks will be sold by March. Iran seems to be faced with a huge carry-over into the next season unless large and unexpected foreign business develops soon. The Turkish exporters, with an estimated 15,000 tons still on hand, believe they will be able to move them before new-crop raisins arrive this fall.

The 1951 preliminary forecast for raisin production in Australia is 59,700 tons compared with 49,500 tons in 1949. The forecast for currants is 19,800 tons compared with 18,800 tons in 1949. The pack of raisins in the Union of South Africa, Chile and Argentina are expected to be about the same as in 1950.---By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

EGYPT'S TOBACCO IMPORTS ABOUT STEADY; EXPORTS HIGHER

Egypt's unmanufactured tobacco imports during January-June 1950 totaled 13.3 million pounds, according to H.T. Ellis, Commercial Attache, American Embassy, Cairo. This compares with leaf imports during the 1949 calendar year totaling 29.7 million pounds and with 1948 imports of 25.3 million pounds. The monthly leaf import average for the first half of 1950 was 2.1 million pounds as compared to 2.3 million pounds average for the 1949 calendar year.

Cigarette and cigar imports totaled 552,000 pounds during the first 6 months of 1950 as compared to 1.3 million pounds during the 1949 calendar year. Imports of smoking tobacco during January-June 1950 totaled 17,600 pounds as compared to 43,200 pounds in the 1949 calendar year.

Cigarette exports during the first half 1950 totaled 47,436 pounds or somewhat above the 45,130 pounds exported during the 1949 calendar year. In addition Egypt exported 63,678 pounds of other manufactured tobacco during January-June 1950 or 12,818 pounds more than the 50,860 pounds shipped during the entire 1949 calendar year.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

U.S. 1950 TEA IMPORTS HIGHEST SINCE WORLD WAR I

The United States imported 114.6 million pounds of tea in 1950, the largest quantity in any year since 1918 according to records of the Census Bureau of the U.S. Department of Commerce. This compares with imports of 94.9 million pounds of tea in 1949, 91.4 million pounds in 1948, and a prewar (1935-39) annual average of 88.5 million pounds. The total value of United States tea imports increased from \$46 million in 1949 to \$54 million in 1950, but the valuation per pound decreased slightly from 48 1/2 cents per pound in 1949 to 47 cents per pound in 1950. The big increase in tea imports in 1950 is chiefly attributable to the much higher level of coffee prices and to the unique, large-scale advertising campaign conducted jointly by the members of the tea trade and the International Tea Committee.

Asia supplied about 92 percent of the tea imported into the United States in 1950, and Africa accounted for practically all the balance. Imports from Asia totaled 105.6 million pounds in 1950, compared with 89.1 million pounds in 1949 and a prewar average of 78.5 million pounds. Tea imports from Africa rose rapidly from a prewar average of only 36,000 pounds to 5.6 million pounds in 1949 and 8.2 million pounds in 1950.

Ceylon was the most important source of tea imports into the United States in 1950, followed by India and Indonesia. Tea imports from Ceylon amounted to 44.6 million pounds in 1950, substantially higher than 1949 imports of 31.7 million pounds but slightly lower than 1948 imports of 45.1 million pounds. Imports from India totaled 40.5 million pounds in 1950 compared with 33.2 million pounds in 1949 and 28.1 million pounds in 1948. Indonesia supplied the United States with 9.3 million pounds of tea in 1950 compared with a prewar average of 20.5 million pounds. Other important sources of the United States tea imports in 1950 and the amount in millions of pounds furnished by each were as follows: Japan 4.9, Mozambique 4.6, Taiwan 3.4, British East Africa 3.0, and China 2.6.

TEA: United States imports for consumption,
1950 with comparisons

Origin	Average 1935-39	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Ceylon.....	18,824	45,075	31,698	44,555
China.....	5,675	2,622	4,195	2,569
India.....	1/ 11,014	28,077	33,179	40,477
Indonesia.....	20,546	3,770	10,965	9,331
Japan.....	2/ 21,978	4,746	4,529	4,932
Taiwan.....	2/	2,588	3,997	3,420
Other Asia.....	506	228	528	344
Total.....	78,543	87,106	89,091	105,628
British East Africa...	23	1,989	1,809	3,021
Mozambique.....	1	1,993	3,699	4,639
Other Africa.....	12	125	68	513
Total.....	36	4,107	5,576	8,173
Other countries.....	9,959	181	248	769
Grand total.....	88,538	91,394	94,915	114,570

1/ Includes Pakistan.

2/ Taiwan included in Japan.

Source: U. S. Bureau of Census.

LARGER COFFEE OUTPUT FORECAST FOR
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN 1950-51

The Dominican Republic's 1950-51 coffee crop now is expected to provide about 270,000 bags of coffee for export, compared with a revised estimate of 245,000 bags in 1949-50 and 235,000 bags in 1948-49, according to H.R. Zerbel, American Embassy, Ciudad Trujillo.

Harvesting of the 1950-51 coffee crop began in late September 1950 and reached its climax during November and December. Except for occasional heavy rains, the weather was favorable during this period, and by the end of the year most of the lowland coffee had been picked and harvested of the highland coffee had begun.

Numerous new coffee plantations are springing up in the Dominican Republic, especially in the south and southwest. Coffee plantings during 1950 totaled 13,765 acres compared with only 9,500 acres in 1950. It is expected that private growers will plant more coffee in 1951 than they did in 1950. The Secretary of Agriculture of the Dominican Republic took over from the Commission for the Defense of Coffee and Cacao in November 1950 the responsibility for the promotion of coffee production, and he immediately embarked on a program to encourage and assist coffee growers through the facilities of his Department.

Exports of green coffee from the Dominican Republic declined from 239,855 bags in 1949 to 214,290 bags in 1950. However, the value of these exports increased from \$9,211,000 in 1949 to \$12,341,000 in 1950 because of much higher coffee prices.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

U. S. IMPORTS OF CANNED BEEF IN 1950

Total United States imports of canned beef, including corned beef, during 1950 amounted to 124,621,000 pounds, an increase of more than 70 percent when compared with the 1949 imports. Shipments from Argentina and Paraguay rose sharply, while movement from Brazil and Uruguay was less pronounced. Liftings increased from the main suppliers during the latter half of 1950 when compared with the first part of the year.

United States: Imports of Canned Beef (including corned) January-June and July-December 1950, with comparison

Country	January-June		July-December		1949	1950
	1949	1950	1949	1950		
	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.	1000 lbs.
Argentina.....	25,762	32,814	18,720	55,725	44,482	88,539
Brazil.....	1,315	2,563	5,436	5,978	6,751	8,541
Paraguay.....	1,142	1,785	1,206	3,727	2,348	5,512
Uruguay.....	5,625	9,833	13,091	11,981	18,716	21,814
Total above Countries:	33,844	46,995	38,453	77,411	72,297	124,406
Total from All Countries:	34,051	47,071	38,539	77,550	72,590	124,621

Compiled from the Records of the Bureau of Census.
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

ARGENTINE CATTLE SITUATION

Present good pasture conditions in Argentina differ sharply from those a year ago, when cattlemen were forced by severe drought and inadequate feed to market an excessive number of light unfinished cattle. Pastures began to improve in mid-1950 and since then have been sufficiently good to enable the retention of stock for finishing.

These factors, plus exceptional domestic demand and record shipments of tinned beef to the United States, (See page 249), have maintained prices during the spring and summer at high levels, according to Cleveland B. McKnight, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Light steers at Liniers Market have recently bought as high as 1.18 pesos per live kilo (7.1 cents per pound ^{1/}) compared with 82 centavos per kilo (5.0 cents per pound ^{1/}) 3 months ago. The exceptional price conditions at present are attributed in part to the abnormal state of the market due to transportation difficulties arising from a recent railway strike.

Advances instead of declines in prices have occurred notwithstanding the failure to conclude a new contract with the British, cutting exports of refrigerated meat in 1950 to only 371,169,000 pounds, one-half of the 1949 level.

Argentina: Exports to the United Kingdom and other destinations of frozen and chilled beef, including offals, for 1950, with comparisons

Year	Frozen and Chilled Beef			Beef Offal		
	United Kingdom	Others	Total	United Kingdom	Others	Total
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
1938.....	781,709	199,684	981,393	57,104	7,347	64,451
1948.....	413,345	168,630	581,975	40,609	5,399	46,008
1949.....	528,544	202,327	730,871	40,556	8,836	49,392
1950 prel.	295,450	75,719	371,169	26,089	5,926	32,015

Source: Trade Statistics
Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations

To help further in strengthening its bargaining position, the Argentine Government restricted the marketing of young cattle, diverting consumption to export-type steers, and increasing the export of live cattle to neighboring countries. Exports of live cattle during 1950

^{1/} Converted at 750 pesos to \$100 U. S., rate applicable to canned beef products exported to the United States.

totalled 130,219 head, representing an increase of more than 40 percent over 1949. It is understood that Chile was the principal destination.

Total marketings through Liniers (the central market) and direct shipments from ranches to packers amounted to 5,709,906 head in 1950. In 1950, 4,737,000 head of cattle were slaughtered by the central packers, meat factories, and national slaughterhouses in Argentina. This was 51,000 animals more than in 1949. Nevertheless, 43,900 metric tons (96.8 million pounds) less beef was produced, indicating the unfinished condition in which animals were slaughtered during and following the drought in early 1950.

Argentina: Commercial production of beef and veal during 1950, with comparisons

	1938	1948	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Cattle slaughtered-head				
Central packers				
and meat factories	3,292	2,978	2,923	3,053
Municipal slaughterhouse	1,132	1,747	1,763	1,684
Total	4,424	4,725	4,737	4,737
Beef and veal production-				
pounds				
Central packers				
and meat factories	1,834,950	1,573,608	1,572,700	1,521,800
Municipal slaughterhouse	340,514	696,019	692,500	646,600
Total	2,175,464	2,269,627	2,265,200	2,168,400

^{1/} Preliminary estimate.

Compiled from official sources.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Cattle numbers in early 1951 are estimated by the Embassy at 43 million head, about 2 million less than a year ago because of the heavy drought slaughter, death losses, and reduced calf crop. No tendency is apparent at present toward further decline.

Negotiations with the British toward a new meat contract are continuing intermittently. Many cattlemen meanwhile are withholding cattle from market awaiting clarification of the price situation and a better indication of the breeding and feeding plans which will be most profitable in 1951.

U.K. WOOL CONSUMPTION DOWN

Consumption of wool in the United Kingdom for the 3 months ended December 31, 1950 was slightly higher than in the third quarter but was 8.9 million pounds below consumption for the final quarter of 1949. The reduction was in both topmaking and woolen spinning processes and was greater in crossbred than in merino qualities.

There were slight variations in machinery activity during the last 3 months of 1950. On December 15, 1950, activity in woolcombing, woolen carding and worsted and woolen weaving was lower than on the comparable date in 1949, but there was an improvement in worsted spinning.

UNITED KINGDOM: Wool Consumption Fourth Quarter 1950, With Comparisons

Classification	Three months ended		
	Dec. 31 1949	Sept. 30 1950	Dec. 31 1950
	(Million Pounds, Clean)		
Total.....	136.39	126.78	127.46
Used in Topmaking.....	82.76	79.20	79.52
Used in Woolen Spinning..	53.63	47.58	47.94
Merino.....	62.86	58.87	58.68
Crossbred.....	68.95	63.38	62.88
Indian, etc.....	4.58	4.53	5.90

Source: Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics, Bradford.

WOOL MARKET ACTIVITY SLOW IN ARGENTINA

The volume of wool trading at Buenos Aires was reduced somewhat during late January and February by uncertainty over United States prices and import controls. Speculative forces were sufficiently strong, however, to hold prices near previous high levels and in some cases to foster advances. In late January coarse fleece wools, greasy basis were quoted to United States buyers as high as \$1.60 per pound, cost and freight-Boston. Prices have eased in February as United States carpet mills ceased buying and quotations now average about \$1.40 per pound.

Price on fine crossbred wools have apparently been less affected by the price freeze and moderate sales of high-yielding 56-60's wool have been made at around \$1.90 per pound grease basis, cost and freight Boston.

Most of last October's coarse wool clip has been contracted for export, and interest is now shifting to the second clip, coming off in March. Fine wool stocks are low and are closely held.

United States consular invoices for January indicate that 17,889 bales were shipped to the United States. Nearly 13 thousands bales of the 17 were of 40's and coarser, while only 156 bales were over 64's.

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS SLOWING DOWN

Consular invoices certified at Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, indicate that 4.9 million pounds of wool were exported from that port to the United States in January, as compared with 6.2 million pounds in December.

According to the American Consul there, approximately 60 percent of this seasons wool had been sold and about 50 percent exported, at the end of January. There are also indications that some of the wool now being shorn will not go to market as producers are inclined to hold until after June 30, for income tax reasons.

BRAZIL'S DRIED MILK INDUSTRY EXPANDS

Production of dried whole milk by the 5 plants in Brazil in 1950 is estimated at 13 million pounds. Since this quantity was insufficient to meet domestic requirements, several new plants are under construction. By the end of 1952 when these plants are expected to be in operation, Brazil's production of dried whole milk should approximate 20 million pounds annually. Manufacturers believe that this increased production will be more than adequate for domestic needs.

Brazilian production of nonfat dry milk amounts to about 1 million pounds annually by one plant located in the important dairying State of Minas Gerais. Most of the output of this factory is directed to a large ice cream manufacturing plant in Rio de Janeiro. The demand for nonfat dry milk is greater than present production and a new plant, soon to be in operation, has been constructed in the State of Sao Paulo. The combined output of these 2 factories is expected to be about 3 million pounds of nonfat dry milk annually.

According to a spokesman for the trade, there is a large potential demand for nonfat dry milk in Brazil. It will develop slowly and only after intensive efforts to make the public generally conscious of the commodity's nutritive value. At the present time, the use of nonfat dry milk is almost entirely limited to the food industries, particularly ice cream manufacture.

Imports of dry milk are expected to decline to insignificance within the next 2 or 3 years. This is due largely to the policy being carried out by the imports control section of the Bank of Brazil with the use of rigid import controls and high import duties. (Import duties have increased appreciably since Brazil withdrew the concession granted in Geneva in 1947 under GATT).

PANAMANIAN FOOT-AND-MOUTH CONTROL MEASURE

By Decree No. 138 issued on February 13, 1951, the Panamanian Government instituted control measures to prevent the introduction of aftosa (foot-and-mouth disease) into Panama.

The main provisions of the Decree are:

1. A ban on the importation of cattle, hogs, and fowl and their meat from countries where the foot-and-mouth disease exists. Only canned meat will be allowed to enter the country from such areas.
2. A ban on the importation of hides, wool, eggs, milk, cheese, unpasteurized milk products, fodder and plants from countries where the disease exists.

FATS AND OILS

PHILIPPINE COPRA SITUATION MARCH 1951 1/

Philippine production in 1950 of coconut products--copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut--exceeded earlier expectations and totaled 1,006,000 long tons, in terms of copra, according to Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attache, Manila. This is an increase of 22 percent over the preceding year's total of 825,000 tons and only 10 percent below the record-breaking 1947 output of 1,118,000 tons.

The increase in copra production during 1950 is attributed to several factors, mainly (1) excellent weather throughout the year; (2) high copra prices, particularly during the latter half of the year; and (3) the complete recovery of coconut groves from the effects of the 1947 typhoon.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

During 1950 approximately 88 percent of the estimated total outturn, in terms of copra, entered international markets--691,222 tons of copra, 69,892 of coconut oil, and 70,485 of desiccated coconut. The balance, equivalent to an estimated 75,000 tons of coconut oil, was consumed domestically.

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in 1950 were appreciably greater than during the preceding year. Copra shipments were 24 percent larger while coconut oil exports increased 9 percent from 1949. In terms of copra, shipments of these 2 commodities were 22 and 44 percent above 1949 and prewar levels, respectively. The United States was consigned 67 percent of all Philippine 1950 copra and coconut oil (in copra equivalent) as against 69 percent in 1949. The decrease in the proportion of exports to the United States, despite continuing heavy demand, is attributed to the tightness in steamship space to this country after the outbreak of war in Korea. Since the adoption by shipping companies of higher freight rates for copra in December, the situation has improved in that ocean carriers have found it just as profitable to carry copra as rubber, tin, and other strategic materials. Exports of copra to Japan increased from 6,075 tons in 1949 to 28,737 in 1950 and the 28,224 tons sent to Venezuela in 1950 compares with only 1,133 tons in the previous year.

Exports of desiccated coconut during 1950 reached a record high of 70,485 tons, an increase of 26 percent from 1949 and well in excess of the prewar average of about 40,000 tons.

Consumption of coconut oil in the Philippines in 1950 is tentatively estimated at 75,000 tons in comparison to 62,059 in 1949. The rise was largely due to the imposition of heavy cuts on fats and oils imports into the Philippines. The result of these rigid restrictions was an appreciable increase in domestic demand for local products, and a corresponding expansion in the output of Philippine factories.

The general belief in Philippine trade circles is that only normal stocks of copra are being held on the Islands. Continuing strong demand from abroad, and the general feeling of uncertainty as to how long the current high prices will be maintained, have not been conducive to the holding back of stocks.

Prices of Philippine copra at Manila during 1950 were considerably higher than during the preceding year, with the market averaging 35.80 pesos per 100 kilograms (\$182 per long ton) as against 30.55 pesos (\$155) in 1949, an increase of 17 percent. Although prices remained above corresponding 1949 levels throughout practically the entire year, it was not until the outbreak of the Korean war that the market started to climb. The year's high was reached in mid-September when the price was quoted at 42.50 pesos (\$216). Since January 1, 1951, prices have shown a steady upward trend from 38.75 pesos (\$197) during the first week of January to 53.00 pesos (\$269) in mid-February. This price represents the highest quotation since mid-1948 when the market reached an all-time high of 62.50 pesos (\$317.50).

Output of copra during the first half of 1951 may be expected to be lower than during the latter months of 1950, in accordance with the established seasonal trend of Philippine coconut production. However, provided weather remains good, output should be higher than during the corresponding 1950 period, and with the start of the rainy season in June, should improve materially. Trade sources contend that barring any serious harmful developments, output in 1951 may reach the record 1947 outturn.

In view of the numerous, unpredictable external factors that must be taken into account, it is difficult to make any unqualified forecast regarding the price and marketing situation during the next few months. So far, foreign demand has continued as keen as ever, and shows no signs of weakening. Thus, prices are currently high. How long this favorable situation will last, the Trade can not say. It is clear, however, that should the tense international situation improve, a substantial price break will be inevitable. In all probability, however, prices will continue highly profitable for some time and will, on the average, equal and probably exceed 1950 levels.

FRENCH MOROCCO TEMPORARILY SUSPENDS PRICE CONTROL ON VEGETABLE OILS

The price of edible vegetable oils, one of the principal items in the Moroccan diet, rose at least 30 percent during the first half of February when the Protectorate Government decided to suspend the existing controls on vegetable oil prices, according to Robert H. McBride, American Consul, Rabat.

The retail price of edible vegetable oils, mostly peanut oil, of ordinary table variety jumped immediately to about 288 francs per liter (41.5 cents per pound) and showed no tendency to decline. Although stocks of oilseeds in the Protectorate are adequate for several months oil supply, processors are hesitating to buy oilseeds at present high world prices and are tending to conserve their present stocks of seeds and oil.

The Government had first considered raising the controlled ceiling retail price of 220 francs per liter (31.7 cents per pound) to 280 francs (40.4 cents), to offset the increase in the cost of oilseeds brought about by rising world oilseed prices. The final decision was in favor of a free competitive market, although the Government emphasized at the same time the temporary nature of this move and its intentions to re-apply price controls if the price situation gets out of hand.

The Government stated that the suspension of price controls on vegetable oils would create a competitive situation which would tend to limit the price rise and encourage importation of oils and oilseeds at more favorable prices.

ITALY MODIFIES CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FATS AND OILS

The Italian import duty on certain fats and oils has been temporarily suspended and other duties reduced by the issuance on January 31, 1951, of a decree by the President of the Republic, according to the American Embassy, Rome. Aimed at forestalling shortages in the market for fats and oils, the decree became effective February 1 and will remain valid through July 31, 1951.

Customs duties were suspended on peanut, soybean, rape, cotton, sesame, and sunflower seeds, as provided in Item No. 110 of the General Tariff of importation duties. The application of duties on neuk seed and corn seeds, included in item No. 10, were also suspended through July.

Modification of the customs duties on the items listed below shall apply temporarily through July 31 at the rates indicated:

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Ad valorem duty</u>	
130	Melted pork fat (lard), of any density, including liquid lard (lard oil)	12	percent
139	Fixed, fluid and concrete oils, of vegetable origin, crude and refined:		
	Soybean	10	"
	Sunflower and maize (corn)	10	"
	Cotton	10	"
	Peanut.....	7	"
	Rape.....	8	"
	Sesame.....	7	"
	Neuk.....	7	"

U. S. SOYBEAN, SOYBEAN OIL EXPORTS IN 1950 DOWN FROM 1949

United States exports of soybeans and soybean oil in 1950, all in terms of beans, were less than the record volume exported in 1949. Nevertheless, the United States continued to hold its dominant position as the world's single major source of surplus soybeans and oil.

Exports of soybeans and soybean oil from this country in 1950, in terms of beans, totaled 50.2 million bushels. This was 19 percent less than the 61.9 million bushels (revised), as beans, exported in 1949. However, it was more than 9 times the average annual quantity--5.5 million bushels--exported in the prewar period 1937-39.

UNITED STATES: Soybean and soybean oil exports,
1950 with comparisons

Country of destination	Soybeans			Soybean oil 1/		
	Average	1949 3/	1950 3/	Average	1949 3/	1950 3/
	1937-39 2/	1949 3/	1950 3/	1935-39:	1949 3/	1950 3/
	1,000 bushels			Short tons		
North America:						
Canada incl. Newfoundland and Labrador.....	1,197	2,437	4,137	76	4,982	4,384
Cuba.....	4/	4/	4/	1,917	4,812	7,390
Other.....	62	-	3	467	2,373	2,178
Total.....	1,259	2,437	4,140	2,460	12,167	13,952
South America.....	4/	4/	4/	151	1,461	1,340
Europe:						
Austria.....	-	-	-	-	13,939	7,582
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	15	572	752	-	5,091	3,278
Denmark.....	606	2,280	1,595	-	5/	14
Finland.....	18	-	-	65	110	110
France.....	52	1,474	2,338	-	6/ 3,438	82
Germany (Western).....	60	6,969	3,279	-	6/ 47,850	69,865
Greece.....	-	-	-	-	14,342	1,050
Hungary.....	-	-	-	-	-	16
Iceland.....	-	4/	4/	12	756	1,270
Ireland.....	-	-	-	-	656	-
Italy.....	4/	852	372	2	37,278	16,036
Netherlands.....	2,006	1,760	1,037	-	10,318	7,468
Norway.....	113	488	291	17	-	-
Poland.....	-	-	-	-	49	-
Rumania.....	-	-	-	-	35	-
Spain.....	-	-	-	-	28,894	22,912
Sweden.....	604	-	1	106	-	1
Switzerland.....	-	111	18	50	4,249	2,665
Trieste.....	-	-	-	-	1,707	530
United Kingdom.....	59	4/	-	1	202	-
Total.....	3,533	14,506	9,683	253.6/	168,914	132,879
Asia:						
Japan.....	-	5,839	4,722	5/	-	5/
Other.....	4/	104	565	27	2,942	3,595
Total.....	4/	5,943	5,287	27	2,942	3,595
Oceania.....	4/	-	-	21	51	12
Africa.....	1	475	4/	322	2,709	327
Grand total.....	4,793	23,361	19,110	3,234.6/	188,244	152,105

1/ Crude and refined oil converted to crude. 2/ Not separately classified prior to 1937. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Less than .5 ton. 6/ Revised

Compiled from official sources.

Soybeans and soybean oil, in terms of oil, topped all exports of individual fats and oils from this country in 1950. Soybeans and oil, tallow, and lard comprised the "Big 3" of the fats and oils exported in 1950 (See Foreign Crops and Markets of February 26, 1951).

Western Europe took about half of the soybeans and more than 85 percent of the soybean oil exported last year. However, Japan and Canada took the largest tonnages of soybeans. Soybean oil, on the other hand, moved in largest volume to Western Germany, Spain, and Italy, with substantial quantities consigned to Austria, the Netherlands, and Cuba.

U.S. TALLOW EXPORTS IN 1950 REACH ALL-TIME RECORD

United States exports in 1950 of tallow, edible and inedible, established a new record for the second consecutive year. Totaling 237,314 short tons--virtually all inedible tallow--this quantity exceeded by 20 percent the previous record volume established in 1949. Exports in the prewar years averaged less than 1,000 tons.

Exports of inedible tallow alone totaled 234,307 tons in 1950, or 28 percent more than in the previous year. The major share--about 55 percent--was shipped to countries in Western Europe, with Italy, Belgium-Luxembourg, Switzerland, Western Germany, and the Netherlands taking nearly 90 percent of this.

Exports of inedible tallow to areas other than Europe were largest to North America and Asia. Cuba, which in recent years has purchased substantial quantities, took 14,842 tons. Canada purchased 14,303 tons, more than twice the volume taken in 1949. In Asia, the 17,743 tons taken by Japan, though relatively large, was considerably less than the volume absorbed in 1949. The 8,302 tons taken by the Philippines, however, was more than twice the quantity in the year before.

Exports of inedible tallow to Africa from this country included 20,196 tons to the Union of South Africa. And of the nearly 13,000 tons exported to South America, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, and Ecuador took virtually all.

Edible tallow exports from the United States in 1950 totaled only 3,007 tons, less than one-fourth the quantity exported in 1949. Canada and Switzerland each took nearly 500 tons, and the Netherlands, Mexico, Western Germany, and Cuba took most of the remainder.

Prices of edible tallow in the United States prior to the outbreak of hostilities in Korea were low in relation to other fats and oils. By the close of the year 1950, they had risen more than 175 percent.

UNITED STATES: Inedible tallow exports, average 1936-39, annual 1947-50
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average 1936-39 1/	1947	1948	1949 2/3/	1950 2/
NORTH AMERICA:					
Canada (Incl. Newfoundland and Labrador).....	73	7,067	4,335	6,209	14,303
Costa Rica.....	7	42	104	485	-
Cuba.....	61	10,853	6,168	12,922	14,842
Dominican Republic.....	109	287	345	874	1,954
Guatemala.....	38	140	189	1,244	1,710
Mexico.....	52	143	2,582	8,489	2,102
Panama, Republic of.....	17	356	596	456	295
British West Indies.....	-	188	152	1,353	1,091
Other.....	59	78	94	1,194	709
Total.....	416	19,154	14,565	33,226	37,006
SOUTH AMERICA:					
Colombia.....	28	397	199	2,899	5,119
Ecuador.....	1	58	124	1,154	1,129
Peru.....	4	76	126	2,842	3,960
Venezuela.....	-	267	91	2,765	2,698
Other.....	6	42	26	1,698	20
Total.....	39	840	566	11,358	12,926
EUROPE:					
Austria.....	4/	-	19	4,423	2,791
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	5	121	2,325	12,918	25,871
Czechoslovakia.....	-	-	-	2,705	551
France.....	5	2,751	5,018	6,887	162
Germany (Western).....	4/ 5	265	1,664	12,566	15,872
Italy.....	82	3	741	33,463	44,235
Netherlands.....	9	2,277	2,029	4,569	10,460
Norway.....	9	-	110	2,865	3,431
Poland and Danzig.....	-	-	-	4,462	-
Switzerland.....	58	611	3,219	4,449	16,549
United Kingdom.....	13	-	-	1,310	2,813
Other.....	47	156	384	5,260	5,464
Total.....	233	6,184	15,509	95,877	128,199
ASIA:					
Japan.....	58	-	486	25,615	17,743
Philippines, Republic of...	27	11	1,180	3,276	8,302
Other.....	2	-	168	2,875	6,642
Total.....	87	11	1,834	31,766	32,687
AFRICA:					
Union of South Africa.....	1	1,080	1,522	9,798	20,196
Other.....	-	8	1	1,941	3,293
Total.....	1	1,088	1,523	11,739	23,489
Grand total.....	776	27,277	33,997	183,966	234,307

1/ Not separately classified prior to 1936. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Revised.

4/ Austria included with Germany.

Compiled from official sources.

UNITED STATES: Edible tallow exports, average 1935-39, annual 1947-50
(Short tons)

Country of destination	Average: 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	1950 <u>1/</u>
NORTH AMERICA					
Canada.....	7	61	60	374	489
Cuba.....	84	70	22	297	113
Mexico.....	2	41	--	1,128	66
Other	11	11	31	202	168
Total.....	104	183	113	2,001	836
SOUTH AMERICA	8	24	6	419	202
EUROPE:					
Austria.....	--	--	92	501	-
France.....	--	30	--	-	-
Germany (Western).....	--	--	--	7,902	131
Greece.....	--	--	50	35	-
Netherlands.....	--	58	269	131	186
Sweden.....	13	--	--	474	-
Switzerland.....	--	--	--	300	494
United Kingdom.....	73	--	--	-	-
Other	2	--	127	509	592
Total.....	88	88	538	9,852	1,403
ASIA	5	6	31	355	493
AFRICA.....	--	--	--	494	73
GRAND TOTAL	205	301	688	13,121	3,007

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Compiled from official sources.

NORWAY SELLS PART OF 1950-51
WHALE OIL PRODUCTION

Norwegian producers of whale and sperm oil already have contracted to sell substantial quantities of their production from the 1950-51 Antarctic pelagic season, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The total of the whale oil quantities sold, including that which is to be delivered for domestic consumption, is 142,570 short tons (129,339 metric tons).

These sales, as in 1949-50, have been arranged through the Selling Pool which has been established by the Norwegian whaling companies to facilitate sales on a more orderly basis. The purchasers of the whale oil, the quantities contracted and sales prices follow:

Contractor	Quantity:	Price	Quantity:	Price
	Metric tons	(foreign): per m.ton	Short tons	(U.S. equivalent) dollar per short ton
United Kingdom, Ministry of Food.....	30,000	£100	33,069	1/ 254.01
Norway, Sandar Fabrikker and De-No-Fa.....	30,000	£100	33,069	1/ 254.01
Western Germany, Margarine Union.....	12,500	N.Kr.2300	13,779	2/ 292.43
Netherlands, Voedselvoorziening Import Bureau.....	5,000	N.Kr.2300	5,511	2/ 292.43
Sweden, Karlshamns Oljefabrikker.....	7,500	N.Kr.2300	8,267	2/ 292.43
Denmark, Dansk Sojakagefabrik A/S and Aarhus Oliekagefabrik A/S.....	3,000	N.Kr.2300	3,307	2/ 292.43
Total.....	88,000	-	97,002	-

1/ Pound sterling converted at official rate of \$2.80.

2/ Norwegian kroner converted at official rate of \$0.140154

Deliveries of whale oil to be made in Norway will total 45,568 short tons, all of which is exclusive of the above contracts.

The Selling Pool has sold further about 5,512 tons of sperm oil at prices ranging from the equivalent of \$203 to \$224 per short ton (£72-10-0 to £80 per metric ton). This is somewhat higher than the prices at which the British and South African whaling companies have arranged to sell their production of sperm oil from this season. Their prices ranged from \$196 to \$205.80 per short ton (£70 to £73-10-0 per metric ton).

The total Norwegian Antarctic whale and sperm oil production from the 1949-50 season was 207,232 tons. Of the 195,107 tons of whale oil produced, 46,297 tons were sold for domestic use at a price of \$141.13 per ton. Of the balance, some was processed in Norway for later export and the remainder was sold direct to other countries at prices varying from \$200 to \$210 per ton.

The Norwegian Selling Pool for the joint sale of whale and sperm oil produced from the 1950-51 season's catch was organized on the 22nd of May, 1950, according to the Norwegian Whaling Gazette for May 1950. Agreement to have a pool again was reached at a meeting held in Sandefjord, Norway. All the Norwegian pelagic companies and A/S Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri are parties to the pool. A similar agreement was made on July 6, 1949 in Sandefjord for the 1949-50 sale of whale and sperm oil.

ANTARCTIC WHALING SEASON TO CLOSE MARCH 9

The pelagic, or open-sea, catch of baleen whales in the Antarctic shall cease on March 9, 1951, at 12 p.m., according to instructions given by the International Bureau of Whaling Statistics, Sandefjord, Norway, and reported by a radiogram dated February 21 received from the Bureau by the U.S. Department of the Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service.

The message constitutes a forecast that the maximum quota of 16,000 blue whale units will have been taken by the above closing date. As of February 17, 1951, the total catch was 12,636 blue-whale units, exclusive of the catch of the Soviet Union's expedition for the preceding week. The notification to cease whaling was in pursuance of paragraph 8, subparagraph (d) of the Schedule annexed to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed at Washington, December 2, 1946, which is as follows (as amended by the International Whaling Commission July 20, 1950 at its second meeting in Oslo, Norway):

- "(d) If it should appear that the maximum catch of whales permitted by subparagraph (a) of this paragraph may be reached before April 1 of any year, the Commission, or such other body as the Commission may designate, shall determine, on the basis of data provided, the date on which the maximum catch of whales shall be deemed to have been reached and shall notify each Contracting Government of that date not less than two weeks in advance thereof. The taking of baleen whales by whale catchers attached to factory ships shall be illegal in any waters south of 40 degrees South Latitude after midnight of the date so determined."

The 1949-50 pelagic season, originally planned to extend from December 22 to April 7, was closed March 15, 1950. Consequently, the 1950-51 season will be of 6 days shorter duration than was the previous one. This probably reflects the fact that there are 19 expeditions operating in 1950-51 whereas there were 18 in 1949-50.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U. S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U. S. cents per pound	
					Spot quo-	Export and inter- mediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good.....	3-1	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	143.70	83.30	1/ 11.83
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	"	"	129.70	75.18	1/ 11.83
Karnak, Good.....	"	"	"	177.50	10.29	1/ 11.83
Karnak, FGF.....	"	"	"	153.50	88.98	1/ 11.83
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	2/ 770.00	20.50	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine....	"	"	"	2/ 840.00	22.36	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine...	2-28	82.28 lbs.	"	158.50	58.11	23.09
289F Sind, SG, Fine...	"	"	"	165.50	60.68	23.09
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	177.00	64.90	23.09
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B.....	3-1	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4550.00	41.28	3.99
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2...	2-27	101.4 lbs.	Sol	758.00	50.00	34.26
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not available)		
Pima, Type 1.....	"	"	"	900.00	59.36	42.48
Recife		Arroba				
Mita, Type 4.....	3-1	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	400.00	65.81	2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 5.....	"	"	"	(not available)		valorem
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	"	"	430.00	70.74	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	"	"	"	445.00	73.21	3.0% ad
Torreon		Sp. quintal				valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	570.00	64.98	8.03
Houston-Galveston-New						
Orleans av. Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	Market	closed

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Revised to include quay dues and municipal tax.

2/ Ceiling price.

MEXICAN EXPORT EMBARGO
ENDED MARCH 1

The restrictions on the exportation of Mexican cotton were removed on March 1, 1951. The resolution of October 31, 1950, which resulted in a complete embargo on the export of lint cotton was enacted because of fear of a possible domestic shortage of raw cotton for the local textile mills. This fear was brought about by the heavy exports during preceding months caused by the world cotton shortage and resulting high cotton prices.

Little action was taken by the Mexican Government after the announcement of the embargo due largely to the lack of adequate statistics by the textile industry of their requirements. A subsequent decree on November 13 excluded cotton grown in the Mexicali area from the export ban. On December 14, a meeting between members of the trade and government officials led to the establishment of a cotton "pool". This pool was to contain about 40,000 bales of cotton purchased by the government which would cover the estimated requirements of the industry. The Government agreed to purchase this cotton at 48 cents per pound which was about 4 or 5 cents below the prevailing price at that time. In addition, the Government issued export licenses for cotton based on the contributions to the pool. Merchants were permitted to export 3 bales for each bale purchased by the Government.

By the first part of February 1951, the pool had increased to about 50,000 bales. The Government, after deciding this supply was adequate for domestic consumption, announced that the embargo would be eliminated on March 1 and the pool would be liquidated by selling to the local textile industry.

Exports of cotton during August through November 1950, were far in excess of the corresponding period in 1949. The largest shipments went to Belgium, with the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy and Switzerland receiving substantial amounts. With the elimination of the embargo, exports are expected to again become strong, reaching about 815,000 bales from the 1950-51 crop by the end of the season.

The outlook for the 1951-52 cotton crop still remains problematical. The drought has been more severe than usual this year leaving an inadequate supply of water for irrigation. A prolonged cold spell which occurred in northern Mexico in January killing many host plants for cotton insects should lessen the damage from pests during the coming season. The basic factor in the outlook, however, is the prevailing high prices during the past months which may cause Mexican farmers to plant more land to cotton. Reports from the various cotton growing districts

MEXICO: Exports of cotton by countries of destination;
annual 1948-49 and 1949-50; August-November 1949 and 1950 ^{1/}

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	: Year beginning August 1 :		August-November	
	: 1948-49 :	: 1949-50 :	: 1949 :	: 1950 :
Belgium	39,421	156,520	70,097	80,110
Czechoslovakia	2,518	1,348	0	1,211
France	1,483	4,782	38	437
Germany	5,836	15,502	12,779	3,045
Hungary	58	6,372	2,722	0
Italy	104,732	55,015	22,923	43,833
Netherlands	18,333	24,297	10,456	11,638
Norway	0	2,074	1,151	1,921
Poland and Danzig	3,536	8,602	7,698	2,405
Spain	8,966	52,902	36,057	18,225
Sweden	244	6,822	1,040	20,037
Switzerland	2,665	13,782	8,914	38,239
United Kingdom	6,080	4,807	204	50,624
Yugoslavia	2,882	15,923	4,214	2/
Canada	85	2,550	1,688	21,479
Chile	2/	2/	0	2,652
Colombia	885	4,388	343	4,249
Cuba	201	5,433	311	6,164
Israel	0	2,245	267	519
China	462	1,081	0	25
Hong Kong	788	2,538	0	5,099
Japan	0	11,757	0	45,478
India	0	25,872	0	4,848
Other countries	924	2,073	1,032	1,800
Total	200,099	426,685	181,934	364,038

^{1/} As shown by United States trans-shipment records. Includes linters.

^{2/} If any, included in "Other countries".

Source: Official records of the Bureau of the Census.

indicate that the area planted will be the maximum possible after basic food requirements have been met. Barring a serious continuation of the drought, production of cotton in Mexico should surpass that of 1950-51, which is now estimated at more than 1,110,000 bales.--- By John E. Manger, based on reports by Stanley E. Bakewell, Agricultural Economic Assistant, American Embassy, Mexico City, and reports from cotton-growing districts in Mexico.

JAPANESE COTTON IMPORTS AND CONSUMPTION CONTINUE TO INCREASE

The Japanese cotton textile industry has continued its rapid recovery throughout 1950, according to John L. Stegmaier, American Consulate, Kobe. Imports of raw cotton during August through December 1950, which amounted to 739,500 running bales, were far in excess of imports for the corresponding 5 months of 1949. The industry was concerned during the fall of 1950 as to whether the program of recovery could continue with United States cotton under export controls. Following the initial allocations which restricted imports of United States cotton, subsequent allotments raised the total to be imported through March 1951 to 863,000 bales (480 pounds net) and thus insured an adequate supply of raw cotton essential to the industry.

These imports have led to an increase in stocks. Stocks were estimated at 326,000 running bales on July 1, 1950, but by December 31, 1950, they had increased to 518,832 running bales, a 59 percent rise in the 6 months.

At the end of 1950, spindles in Japanese mills totaled 4,381,147, of which 95 percent or 4,162,090 were in operation. This was a 17 percent increase over the same period of 1949 when the total was but 3,736,200 spindles. At that time 3,292,327 or 88 percent of the spindles were in operation. A goal of 4,800,000 spindles installed by the end of 1951 has been announced. However, there is some question as to whether this goal can be reached since a portion of the domestic production of spindles may be needed for export in order to obtain foreign exchange. About 73 percent, or 170,497 of the total looms installed, were in operation on December 31, 1950 as compared with only 56 percent, or 119,280 of the total looms installed, operating on the same date of 1949.

This increase in the number of spindles and looms, combined with an adequate supply of raw cotton, has brought about a steady upward trend in consumption. In January 1948, the industry consumed about 50,000 bales of cotton. A slight increase, which occurred during that year, continued through 1949 and the early months of 1950. Since June 1950, when consumption was 100,000 bales, the trend has turned upward sharply, reaching 132,800 bales in December 1950. The total consumption during 1950 was 1,235,000 bales or an average of 100,000 bales monthly. The industry has a consumption goal of 1,690,000 bales during 1951, or a 140,000 bale monthly average.

JAPAN: Imports of raw cotton from major countries of origin;
annual 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50;
August-December 1949 and 1950

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Year beginning August 1			August-December	
	1947	1948	1949	1949	1950 ^{1/}
	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>bales</u>
Argentina	0	0	16.2	0	13.9
Brazil	0	2.2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2.2
Egypt	10.9	52.2	31.3	22.7	7.8
India	212.1	59.7	55.8	13.6	.7
Mexico	0	0	6.2	0	44.4
Pakistan	0	70.9	16.8	15.3	116.9
Paraguay	0	0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Peru	0	<u>3/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1.9
Sudan	0	0	2.5	2.5	<u>3/</u>
Uganda	0	14.7	9.1	9.1	8.5
United States	439.8	722.0	868.1	135.3	543.2
Other countries ..	0	0	.4	.5	0
Total	662.8	921.7	1,006.4	199.0	739.5

^{1/} Preliminary-running bales. ^{2/} If any, included in "Other countries".
^{3/} Less than 50 bales.

Source: Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and U. S. Foreign Service Report.

Production of cotton yarn, which averaged 29 million pounds monthly in 1949, reached an average of 43 million pounds in 1950 or almost 50 percent above 1949. Cotton cloth output showed a similar increase from an average of 82 million square yards each month in 1949 to more than 128 million square yards per month during 1950.

Japan exported slightly more than a billion square yards of cotton textiles in 1950, thereby reaching the goal that had been established. At present, about 70 percent of total production is being exported from the country. The government has placed export goals for 1951 and 1952 at 1,370,000,000 and 1,600,000,000 square yards, respectively. At the same time an attempt will be made to raise the per capita domestic availability from the present 2.8 pounds per year to above 3 pounds. This would still remain far below the 9.2 pounds per capita consumed annually in the 1934-38 period.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

CANADA'S GRAIN ESTIMATES REVISED

Canada's grain estimates for 1950 show little change from earlier estimates according to the latest report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in late February. Wheat production of 461,664,000 bushels for 1950 compares with a revised estimate of 371,406,000 bushels for 1949. That increase of 4 million bushels over the previous estimate results from changes in figures for the Prairie Provinces.

Revisions in production for the Prairie Provinces in 1949, based on revised disposition data, show a reduction of 5 million bushels in the figure for Manitoba, leaving production there at 52 million bushels. That reduction is more than offset by increases of 6 million and 3 million bushels respectively for Alberta and Saskatchewan. Those changes bring production to 103 million bushels for Alberta and 186 million for Saskatchewan.

Total deliveries of grain from farms from the beginning of the crop year (August 1) to February 15 were larger than in that period of 1949-50. Deliveries of wheat were about 11 million bushels larger and barley was 14 million bushels larger than in the 1949-50 period. Little change was reported for deliveries of oats and rye.

CANADA: Grain acreage and production,
1949 and 1950

Grain	Acreage		Yield per acre		Production	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	1,000	1,000			1,000	1,000
	acres	acres	Bushels	Bushels	bushels	bushels
Winter wheat...	805:	928:	30.7:	32.4:	24,714:	30,067
Spring wheat...	26,736:	26,093:	13.0:	16.5:	346,692:	431,597
All wheat....	27,541:	27,021:	13.5:	17.1:	371,406:	461,664
Oats 1/.....	11,389:	11,575:	27.9:	36.3:	317,916:	419,930
Barley.....	6,017:	6,625:	20.0:	25.9:	120,408:	171,393
Rye.....	1,182:	1,168:	8.5:	11.4:	10,011:	13,333
Mixed grains...	1,683:	1,679:	33.2:	44.2:	55,928:	74,190
Shelled corn...	272:	306:	50.2:	45.3:	13,650:	13,839
Buckwheat.....	170:	155:	21.0:	25.6:	3,570:	3,977

1/ Reported in bushels of 34 pounds.

From reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

THAILAND INCREASES RICE EXPORTS

Rice exports from Thailand during 1950 totaled 3,270 million pounds, the largest since 1939, when approximately 3,800 million pounds were exported. Shipments increased 22 percent from the previous highest postwar level of 2,680 million pounds in 1949. Malaya, Japan, Hong Kong, India, and Indonesia, the 5 principal countries of destination, took about 70 percent of the total exports.

Exports were larger during the calendar year than were expected at the beginning of the season. This is due in part to the harvesting of a larger crop in 1949-50 than was anticipated and also to the fact that shipments were maintained at a high level during the last quarter by means of procuring as much rice as possible from isolated sections in order to meet the strong demand on foreign markets.

Growing and harvesting conditions so far in 1950-51 have been favorable for the production of a large crop. The harvest may equal or exceed the 1949-50 output, which is estimated (revised official) at 13,500 million pounds of rough rice, compared with the prewar average (1935-36/39-40) of 9,600 million pounds. The exportable supplies from the current crop may exceed exports in 1950.

(See accompanying table on following page)

THAILAND: Exports of milled rice by country of destination,
average 1936-40, annual 1947-50

Country of destination	Average 1936-40	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Borneo.....	7	57	23	1/ 55	67
Ceylon.....	111	0	23	192	67
China.....	71	278	484	173:2/	58
Hong Kong.....	630	85	132	118:	295
India.....	77	69	365	692:	194
Indonesia.....	26	96	173	299:	210
Japan.....	193	0	0	181:	721
Malaya.....	1,118	169	342	575:	888
Manchuria.....	24	0	0	0:	0
Philippines.....	52	39	132	83:	14
Belgium.....	64	0	0	3:	10
Germany.....	62	0	0	0:	0
Netherlands.....	82	0	14	52:	163
United Kingdom.....	75	0	10	58:	66
Africa.....	86	0	0	0:3/	112
Cuba.....	176	0	0	0:	0
Korea.....	0	0	43	0:	66
Portuguese Macao.....	4/	4/	4/	4/	101
Damaged and C grade ..	4/	4/	4/	138:	124
Other countries.....	66	54	49	61:5/	114
Total.....	2,920	847	1,790	2,680:	3,270

1/ North Borneo and Sarawak. 2/ Via Hong Kong. 3/ Near East and Africa.
4/ If any, not separately reported. 5/ Includes 13 million pounds to
Canada, 10 million to other European countries, and 3 million pounds to Latin
America.

Compiled from official statistics.

